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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/040,808	01/07/2002	Gerald S. Gordon	D/A1197	2903

7590 07/11/2005

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EXAMINER

PITARO, RYAN F

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2174

DATE MAILED: 07/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/040,808

Applicant(s)

GORDON, GERALD S.

Examiner

Ryan F. Pitaro

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-19 have been examined.

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. This communication is responsive to Amendment A, filed 4/29/2005.
2. Claims 1-19 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 7, 12 are independent claims. In the Amendment A, Claims 15-19 were added as new. This action is made Final.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horvitz et al ("Horvitz", US 5,880,773) in view of Jetha et al ("Jetha", US 6,661,426).

As per independent claim 1, Horvitz discloses A method of displaying information within a three-dimensional workspace on a computer display, said method comprising: partitioning the workspace into a plurality of layers, where each layer corresponds to a display depth relative to a user (Column 6 lines 39-43; *depth cues*); displaying at least

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one substantially opaque container object at a first display depth (Figure 4b); providing to the user a pointer operative to select objects within the three-dimensional workspace at a plurality of display depths (Figure 15); Horvitz fails to distinctly point out reducing opacity levels to reveal other contained objects. However, Jetha teaches responsive to the user selecting a container object (Column 2 lines 60-64), reducing an opacity level of the selected container object (Column 2 lines 60-64; *user able to vary translucency*) in order to reveal at least one content object contained therein (Figure 2; *Beta Programme 1*), and displaying the at least one content object contained within the selected container object at a deeper display depth relative to the first display depth (Figure 2 items 81,82,83). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the three-dimensional workspace of Horvitz with the opacity reducing of Jetha. Motivation to do so would have been to provide an efficient way of minimizing the windows of Horvitz.

Claims 7 and 12 are individually similar in scope to that of claim 1, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 8, which is dependent on claim 7, Horvitz-Jetha discloses display means (Column 7 lines 30-36), but Horvitz fails to distinctly point out a LC display. However, Official Notice is given that LC displays are notoriously well known in the art. LC displays are common practice for displaying. Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Horvitz-Jetha with the current teaching. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a means of displaying.

As per claim 9, which is dependent on claim 7, Horvitz-Jetha discloses display means (Column 7 lines 30-36), but Horvitz fails to distinctly point out a LC display. However, Official Notice is given that CRT displays are notoriously well known in the art. CRT displays are common practice for displaying. Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Horvitz-Jetha with the current teaching. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a means of displaying.

As per claim 15, which is dependent on claim 1, Horvitz-Jetha discloses a method wherein the step of supplying at least one container object includes display a plurality of container objects (Horvitz, Figure 3).

As per claim 16, which is dependent on claim 15, Horvitz-Jetha discloses a method wherein the plurality of container objects include a plurality of content objects contained therein (Horvitz, Figure 3).

As per claim 17, which is dependent on claim 16, Horvitz-Jetha teaches a method wherein the plurality of container objects, include a plurality of content objects contained therein (Horvitz, Figure 3 item 44,62).

Claim 18 is similar in scope to that of claim 12 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 19 is similar in scope to that of claim 12 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

5. Claims 2 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horvitz et al ("Horvitz", US 5,880,773) in view of Jetha et al ("Jetha", US 6,661,426) in further view of Ledoux ("Ledoux", US 6,104,377).

As per claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Horvitz-Jetha fails to distinctly point out reducing opacity levels by selecting dither patterns and replacing pixels based on those dither patterns. However, Ledoux teaches a method, wherein reducing the opacity of the selected container object includes: determining a desired opacity level of the selected container object (Figure 11 item 205), selecting a dither pattern corresponding to the desired opacity level (Figure 11 item 210 and 230), and replacing pixels corresponding to the container object with pixels corresponding to the at least one content object in accordance with the selected dither pattern (Column 3 lines 15-24). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Horvitz-Jetha with the current teaching of Ledoux. Motivation to do so would have been to provide an accurate pattern to create a specific opacity level as taught in Horvitz-Jetha.

Claim 13 is similar in scope to that of claim 2, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

6. Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horvitz et al ("Horvitz", US 5,880,773) in view of Jetha et al ("Jetha", US 6,661,426) in further view of Hunt ("Hunt", Networking Personal Computers with TCP/IP).

As per claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Horvitz-Jetha fails to disclose prompting the user for a password upon selection of an object. However, Hunt teaches

responsive to the user selecting a container object (*folder*), prompting the user for a password corresponding to the selected container object (Page 8 lines 16-18).

Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Horvitz-Jetha with the current teaching of Hunt. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a way of personalized the object so that only those with a specific password can access it.

As per claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3, Horvitz-Jetha-Hunt discloses a method wherein each object is selectively accessible by providing a different password (Hunt, Page 7 lines 17-20).

7. Claims 5,6,11,14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horvitz et al ("Horvitz", US 5,880,773) in view of Jetha et al ("Jetha", US 6,661,426) in further view of Shibata et al ("Shibata", US 6,466,831).

As per claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1, Horvitz-Jetha fails to disclose a control signal for indicating a user preference for 3D and 2D. However, Shibata teaches receiving a control signal indicating a user preference for one of (i) a two-dimensional pointer operative to select objects at the first display depth, and (ii) a three-dimensional pointer operative to select objects at the plurality of display depths (Column 8 lines 19-25). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Horvitz-Jetha with the current teaching of Shibata. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a way of switching between modes for applications not supported in 3D.

As per claim 6, which is dependent on claim 5, Horvitz-Jetha-Shibata discloses dynamically adjusting the size of the three-dimensional pointer based upon the layer being accessed by the user, such that the three-dimensional pointer is larger at the first display depth and smaller at the plurality of display depths (Horvitz, Figure 15).

Claims 11 and 14 are individually similar in scope to that of claim 6, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

8. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Horvitz et al ("Horvitz", US 5,880,773) in view of Jetha et al ("Jetha", US 6,661,426) in further view of Winner et al ("Winner", US 5,920,687).

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 7, Horvitz-Jetha fail to distinctly point out a z-buffer for storing layers, containers, and objects. However, Winner teaches a Z-buffer for storing (i) a number of layers for each container and content object, where each layer corresponds to a relative display depth (Column 11 lines 19-21), and (ii) a location for data associated with each layer of each container and content object (Column 11 lines 24-34); and a frame buffer for storing composited data for each layer corresponding to all container object data and content object data within said layer (Column 11 lines 35-39). Therefore it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the method of Horvitz-Jetha with the current teaching of Winner. Motivation to do so would have been to provide a way to speed up the graphics process response time.



### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 4/29/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per claim 1, the Applicant argues that Horvitz does not show one substantially opaque container object. The Examiner disagrees; a container is merely a generic term for a box capable of enclosing an object. A window as shown in Horvitz figure 4b is certainly a box and also capable of enclosing the objects as shown. The Applicant also argues that Jetha does not teach a container to reveal at least one content object. However, Jetha teaches a container object for at least the definition above within the container as cited in the prior action.

As per claim 7 and 12, the Applicant argues that there is no motivation to combine Jetha with Horvitz, and neither reference suggests that the teachings of either reference should be combined with each other. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). One of ordinary skill in the art would realize while both references use

different methods of representing three dimensions, both references utilize a "third" dimension of the screen.

As per claim 2 and 13, the Applicant argues that Ledoux teaches away from Jetha-Horvitz by using a 2D space. It has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Ledoux is used for a method of reducing opacity as needed in Horvitz-Jetha.

As per claims 3 and 4, Applicant argues that Horvitz-Jetha is not combinable with Hunt as cited. The Examiner disagrees since password protection of folders is notoriously well known in the art. Hunt is merely a teaching of the ability to password protect folder. The references are analogous for at least the reason that it is applicable to the windows workspace as shown in Horvitz.

As per claims 5,6,11, and 14, Applicant argues that Shibata is non-analogous prior art. In response, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Shibata teaches manipulations of an object in an x,y, or z axis. This is analogous art for at least the fact that it can manipulate objects in 3D like seen in Horvitz. The Applicant also argues that the control signal as claimed in

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claim 5 is software oriented and not hardware based. However, this limitation is not precluded in the claims and is therefore not given patentable weight.

As per claim 10, Applicant argues that Winner provides no motivation to combine, and that Winner teaches away from the present invention. Winner should be combined for at least the reasons mentioned by the Applicant. Although, Winner teaches an improved method of z-layer buffering, he still teaches the basic method as claimed in the present application.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan F Pitaro whose telephone number is 571-272-4071. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am - 4:30pm Monday through Thursday, and alternating Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on 571-272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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